



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo borealis*, Gmelin).—An adult male and an adult female taken near the Loramie Reservoir, Shelby County, Ohio, November 25, 1909.

SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio flammeus*, Pontoppidan).—An adult female taken near Jackson Center, Ohio, December 4, 1909. An immature male taken near Sidney, Ohio, December 4, 1909. An adult female taken near the Loramie Reservoir, November 15, 1909.

BARRED OWL (*Strix varia*, Barton).—An adult female taken near Maplewood, Ohio, December 6, 1909. Stomach contained a bat.

The above data were collected by James W. Stuber, Taxidermist, Sidney, Ohio.
G. CLYDE FISHER.

AN UNUSUAL FLIGHT OF THE LOON (*Gavia immer*) IN SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the Wilson Bulletin for December, 1908, Mr. Frank L. Burns records the capture of two Loons near Berwyn, Chester County, Pa., on November 14, 1908. The birds, it seems, had become bewildered in an early snow storm and had taken refuge in a small pond, where they met their fate.

On November 25, 1909, a similar catastrophe occurred in the same region, but of so much greater extent that some note of it seems warranted. The following records have come to my notice; twelve birds in all from Delaware and Chester Counties. Two Loons were shot and two others seen on two small ponds about a mile south of Wayne, Delaware County, Pa. I shot one if these and saw the other which had been killed by a farmer. Mr. Leonard S. Pearson informs me that three more Loons were shot that day on a group of ponds just north of the town. Two Loons were brought to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences shot at Paoli, Chester County, Pa. One of them is now in the collection of the Academy. Mr. Thomas H. Jackson reports the taking of two of these birds at Lenape, Chester County, Pa., and Mr. George S. Morris tells me that one was seen on a pond near Westtown, Chester County, Pa., for nearly two weeks in the latter part of November.

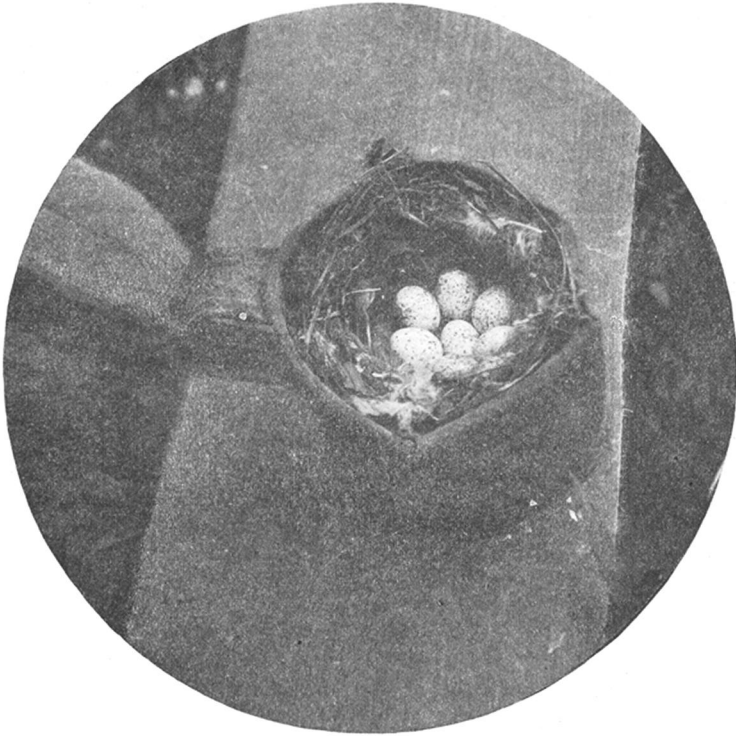
The storm which overtook this flight was of precisely the same nature as that which overtook the birds the previous year. On November 22, 1909, the wind was from the south with a velocity of twenty-six miles an hour at 7:50 p. m. The following day rain set in at 10 a. m., continuing with one short interruption during the rest of the day. At 1:55 p. m. the wind shifted to the northeast, reaching a velocity of thirty-four miles. On November 24 the rain began again at 9:30 a. m., but turned to sleet and snow shortly after midday and continued until daybreak of November 25. During the 24th the velocity of the wind varied from twenty-seven to forty miles an hour, the direction being north-east.

The occurrence of this storm immediately before Thanksgiving day probably accounts for the large number of birds taken as local gunners were out in force during the holiday.

February 9, 1910.

ALFRED C. REDFIELD, *Wayne, Pa.*

NOTE ON THE NESTING OF BEWICK'S WREN.—In Dawson's Birds of Ohio, there is a photo of mine showing the nest and eight eggs of Bewick's Wren, built in an old coffee cup. This picture was taken on May 13, 1901, in Ross County, Ohio. The accompanying photo-



graph of nest and seven eggs of Bewick's Wren was built by the same pair of birds at the same place on April 28, 1902. Bewick's Wren in southern Ohio has two broods, and often three, the first having from seven to eleven eggs, the second generally from three to six. Nesting falls in late April and early May and again in June, and even July. In middle western Ohio it is a rather rare summer resident, and in northern Ohio a straggler only.

New Bremen, O.

W. F. HENNINGER.